4-[(Dimethylcarbamoyl)oxy]-5-(1-naphthyl)naphtho[2,3-b]pyrrolo[1,2-d][1,4] oxazepine, 7-[(Ethylcarbamoyl)oxy]-6-phenylpyrrolo[2,1-d][1,5]benzoxazepine, 7-[(Methylcarbamoyl)oxy]-6-phenylpyrrolo[2,1-d][1,5]benzoxazepine, 7-Isonicotinoyloxy-6-(p-methoxyphenyl)pyrrolo[2,1-d][1,5]benzothiazepine, 7-(Butyryloxy)-6-(p-methoxyphenyl)pyrrolo[2,1-d][1,5]benzothiazepine 5-Oxide.

REMARKS

Claim 48 has been added. No new matter has been added by virtue of the within amendment. For instance, support for new claim 48 appears throughout the specification and in claim 41 of the application.

Applicants appreciate the indication of allowable subject matter, i.e., that claims 33-39 and 45-47 are allowed.

Referring now to the only outstanding rejection, claims 40-42 stand rejected under 35 USC §112, 1st paragraph. As the rejection is understood, the position is maintained that the treatment of all cancerous cells by any one compound is allegedly not enabled by the present application.

The rejection is traversed.

Apoptosis is a cell suicide mechanism invoked in disparate situations, both physiological and pathological, to ablate unwanted, damaged, or potentially neoplastic cells. Applicants have surprisingly discovered that the PBR ligands described in the present application induce apoptosis in **9 cell lines**, namely Jurkat (leukemic T cell lymphoblast cells), HL-60 (promyelocytic leukemia cells), Hut-78 (T-cell leukemia), LAMA, KYO.1 and K562 cells which are all CML (chronic myeloid lymphoma) cells, CEM (T lymphoblastoid) cells, HeLa (cervix carcinoma) cells and MCF-7 (human breast carcinoma) cells.